Uraniidæ.

URANIA, Fabricius.

68. Urania leilus.

Papilio leilus, Linnæus, Syst. Nat. ii. 1, p. 750 (1766). Rio Mairo; Pozzuzo.

NYCTALEMON, Dalman.

69. Nyctalemon empedocles.

Papilio empedocles, Cramer, Pap. Exot. iii. pl. cxcix. A, B (1782).

Cayaria, Ucayali.

This species is readily distinguished from N. lunus by the pale central band being intersected by a brown stripe.

XVIII.—Notes on a Paper by R. H. Traquair, M.D., F.G.S., F.R.S., on the Structure of the Lower Jaw in Rhizodopsis and Rhizodus, in the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' vol. xix. 4th ser. p. 299. By Thomas Atthey.

In the first volume of the fourth series of this magazine were published "Notes" on *Rhizodopsis*, by my late friend Mr. Albany Hancock and myself, in which the præmaxilla is described as a long, narrow, wedge-shaped bone, with a row of small teeth along the margin, and two laniaries—one large, the other small, the latter placed in front of the former and near to the symphysis.

Since then a large number of specimens of the cranium of Rhizodopsis, several showing the præmaxilla in situ, have

been obtained from the black shale at Newsham.

From three of the largest of these the matrix has been carefully and entirely cleared away, so that all the bones can be well seen. In these specimens the maxilla and our præmaxilla evidently form the margin of the upper jaw, along which is placed a row of small teeth, with two laniaries, one smaller than the other and lying near to the symphysis, quite as in our description.

The outline and the outer surface of the mandible are also well defined, with the row of small teeth along its alveolar border interlocking with or being overlain by those of the

maxilla and præmaxilla.

On upwards of half a dozen mandibles in my collection Ann. & Mag. N. Hist. Ser. 4. Vol. xx. 9

with their inner surfaces exposed, there is distinctly to be seen the row of small teeth along their upper margins, with the large laniary in front and the other three laniaries behind; these are placed at about equal distances from each other.

On not one of these mandibles do I find the slightest indication of a suture which might divide the bones bearing the

laniary teeth.

If, as the author of the above-named paper states, our præmaxilla is the alveolar border or dentary piece of the mandible detached from that bone, how does it happen that in all the large series of mandibles of Rhizodopsis in my collection the alveolar border or dentary piece with teeth, which is supposed to represent our præmaxilla, is not wanting in any specimen, whilst the præmaxilla, which is much more common in our coal-field than either the maxilla or the mandible, is absent from a good many of the more perfect specimens of Rhizodopsis (which is, from the lax connexion of this bone with the cranium, what might have been expected)?

Of the largest specimen the maxillæ measure 1.4 inch in length; their upper margins are injured; the lower, bearing

the row of small teeth, are intact.

The præmaxillæ, articulating with the front of the maxillæ, unite together on the median line, forming the fore part of the mouth below the snout; each bone is 1.6 inch in length and 0.2 inch in height next the symphysis, gradually diminishing backwards.

That we have here the real præmaxilla is beyond a doubt.

XIX.—Description of a new Species of Phasmide from India. By Prof. J. WOOD-MASON, Deputy-Superintendent, Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Necroscia menaka, n. sp.

2. Body elongate, stoutish, of tolerably uniform width throughout. Head large, oblong, parallel-sided; vertex divided by three notches into four tubercles. shorter and narrower than the head, flat, with a few minute granules. Mesothorax slightly tapering from the insertion of the legs forwards, granulate above and below and on the sides; its dorsal arc longitudinally carinate, granulate along the top of the ridge and at the edges. Abdomen tapering slightly from the base to the emarginate apex, which carries a longitudinally carinate semioval plate; its terminal segments, dorsal